



*Newsletter*

# **HISTORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY**

---

vol. 1.

1973

## **PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS**

In the decade since the Social Science Research Council held its Conference on the History of Anthropology, interest in the field has burgeoned considerably. At that time it was largely occupied on a part-time basis by anthropologists whose sense of disciplinary crisis set them stirring the soil their study was rooted in. The anthropologists are still there, of course, and will rightfully remain as long as there are unplowed furrows. But they no longer claim privileges of sole occupancy. As intellectual history has expanded its frontiers, the field has been invaded by a number of professional historians; scholars on one-book forays, anthropologists manque who want to hang around indefinitely, and recently by an increasing number of graduate student historians in search of interesting and interdisciplinary dissertation topics which may become permanent areas of specialization.

As in any developing field of historical inquiry, the prospects are inviting, but the problems are many. It is nice to have all that unobstructed acreage, but it would be nice also to have a few more landmarks to guide one through it: information as to archival holdings, bibliographic aids, research in progress, recent publications, and so forth. It is to meet such needs that a group of us decided to try to put out a semi-annual newsletter. We figure we can sustain one or two issues on our own resources and enthusiasm. After that, it will probably take a good deal of audience participation. We encourage you all to join in.

### **The Editorial Committee**

Robert Berkhofer, U. of Wisconsin	Dell Hymes, U. of Pennsylvania
Robert Bieder, Newberry Library	Judith Modell, U. of Minnesota
Regna Darnell, U. of Alberta	George Stocking, U. of Chicago
Timothy Thoresen, U. of Texas	

Communications should be directed to either of our Chicago members, Bieder (Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St., 60610), or Stocking (Department of Anthropology, U. of Chicago, 60637).

## SOURCES FOR THE HISTORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY

(As a regular feature we hope to include information on manuscript and other primary sources for the history of anthropology. This may take the form of listings of recent acquisitions, reviews of source materials in specific areas, more extended comments on specific bodies of source materials, etc. Readers are urged to contribute.)

### NOTES ON MANUSCRIPT SOURCES IN BRITISH ANTHROPOLOGY

George W. Stocking, Jr.

The following notes are based on two six month periods of research into manuscript sources for a general history of British social anthropology from 1850 to 1950. Although hopefully adequate to the purposes of that research, they are certainly limited from the point of view of those pursuing more highly focused projects. Some specific limits may be noted: with several exceptions, these notes reflect research only in London, Oxford, and Cambridge; more specifically, they include no repositories in Scotland or Australia; they do not include living or recently deceased anthropologists; and they do not reflect research I did in the archives of missionary societies. Although my listing is alphabetical by individual or institutional subject rather than repository, I have included brief comments which may help to characterize certain collections as such. I have attempted only minimal cross-reference. Major bodies of manuscript material such as the papers of Haddon and Malinowski or the Royal Anthropological Institute Archives contain materials by many other anthropologists than those listed here. From all of this, it should be clear that omission of a name does not imply the non-existence of manuscript materials. However, in several cases where my efforts seemed to establish such non-existence, I have noted this fact. Those pursuing specific projects should of course consult the National Register of Archives in Chancery Lane, London, and the microfiche Archives of British Men of Science, edited by Roy M. MacLeod (London: Mansell, 1972). In relation to figures of concern to me, the present list is better than either of these, but both contain various references marginal to my own interests that I did not follow up.

#### ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON (1863-1871).

The Archives of the Royal Anthropological Institute contain minutes, membership ledgers, some letters, and some referee's reports.

BEDDOE, John (1826-1911). The University of Bristol has 11 boxes of letters and notes, 11 notebooks, and 3 parcels of miscellanea (all uncatalogued in 1969), including a diary (1848), lecture notes on comparative anatomy (1851), physical anthropological data collected in the 1860's, and letters relating to the Anthropological Society of London (1869-70).

#### CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, Board of Anthropological Studies (1905- ).

The Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge, has minutes, unfortunately incomplete, as well as materials relating to the Museum itself, and to several individuals associated with the Museum or the Department.

CODRINGTON, Robert (1830-1922). Rhodes House, Oxford, has journals and letters from the Melanesian Mission period, and sermons from Codrington's later life, though little specifically anthropological material.

DAVIS, Joseph (1801-1881). The Royal Anthropological Institute has a small collection, including five antiquarian/ethnological journals covering the period 1845-60.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON (1842-1871). The Royal Anthropological Institute has minutes and membership ledgers.

FISON, Lorimer (1832-1907). See Tylor.

FRAZER, James (1854-1941). Trinity College, Cambridge, has numerous original letters, a long series of copies made by Angus Downie, and other materials which in 1969 were still uncatalogued. (See also MacMillan).

GALTON, Francis (1822-1911). University College, London, has a large body of papers, fairly well catalogued, which include correspondence with various anthropologists, the journal of Galton's trip to Africa in 1850, and various anthropometric materials.

GILLEN, F.J. See Spencer.

GRATTAN, John. See Haddon.

HADDON, Alfred (1855-1940). The Haddon papers in the Cambridge University Library are the most important single body of materials for the period between 1890 and 1925. Moderately well catalogued, they include numerous diaries, complete records of the Torres Straits Expedition, and a large body of correspondence with anthropologists from all over the world. There are several important sub-collections associated with specific individuals, including W.H.R. Rivers and the mid-nineteenth century Irish ethnologist John Grattan. (See also MacMillan).

HODGKIN, Thomas (1798-1866). The papers of the Aborigines Protection Society at Rhodes House, Oxford, include some material, as do the Hodgkin family papers in the Durham County Record Office.

HOWITT, A.W. (1830-1908). See Tylor.

HUXLEY, Thomas (1825-1895). The Imperial College of Science and Technology has a large collection which is described in detail in Warren Dawson, The Huxley Papers (London, 1946).

JENNESS, Diamond (1886-1969). See Oxford.

KEITH, Arthur (1866-1955). The Royal College of Surgeons has a body of uncatalogued manuscripts, diaries, and letters.

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS. The School archives include materials relating to the development of anthropology at L.S.E.

LUBBOCK, John (1834-1913). The British Museum has a collection of Lubbock (Lord Avebury) papers, and there are some letters in the Darwin papers at Cambridge. (See also MacMillan).

MACMILLAN ARCHIVES. The British Museum has a large body of correspondence from various scientists to the publishing house of MacMillan, including series from Frazer, Haddon, and Lubbock.

MAINE, Henry (1822-1888). There is a small collection in the London School of Economics. (Cf. the sources listed in the biography by George Feaver).

MALINOWSKI, Bronislaw (1884-1942). The collection at the London School of Economics, although inadequately catalogued, is the richest source for the history of British anthropology between the wars. In addition to a large body of field materials, it is especially good for institutional context, and for the early careers of his students. There is also a smaller (but very well organized) collection at Yale University, which is particularly good for aspects of his theoretical development.

MARETT, Robert (1866-1943). No large body of anthropological papers seems to have survived, although there are family papers on the Isle of Jersey.

MCLENNAN, John (1827-1881). Although I could locate no major body of papers, there are letters in the Lubbock and W.R. Smith papers.

MULLER, F. Max (1823-1900). The papers in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, include the notes for Muller's first series of lectures on comparative philology given at Oxford in the 1850's.

MYERS, Charles (1873-1946). Myers' Torres Straits diary is in the hands of his son, Brigadier General Edmund Myers.

MYRES, John (1869-1954). Although still dusty and uncatalogued, the Myres papers in the Bodleian, Oxford, contain some interesting material.

NADEL, S.F. (1903-1956). The London School of Economics has a series of field diaries and field notes.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY, Committee for Anthropology (1905-1938). The University Archives in the Bodleian contain six packets of material, including diaries and letters of Diamond Jenness, as well as minutes and publications of the Committee.

PERRY, William (1887-1949). Perry's daughter informed me that his papers had been destroyed, although there are letters here and there in other archives.

PITT RIVERS MUSEUM. The Museum has some materials pertaining to its founding and early years.

RADCLIFFE-BROWN, A.R. (1881-1955). Although there is no single body of manuscripts, there are materials in several repositories: the Rivers papers, the Malinowski papers, and the Rockefeller Foundation, as well as a set of lecture notes taken by I. Schapera in the 1920's deposited at the Institute of Social Anthropology, Oxford.

RIVERS, W.H.R. (1864-1922). There is a considerable body of research materials in the Haddon papers, but relatively little correspondence seems to have survived.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION. The Archives of the Foundation in New York are an important source for the funding of British anthropological research prior to World War II.

ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE (1871-1943). The archives of the Institute contain a variety of materials for this period, as well as papers of various anthropologists not included on this list: Im Thurn, Rattray, E.H. Man, etc.

SELIGMAN, Charles (1873-1940). Seligman's psychological papers, along with some genealogical data collected by Brenda Seligman, are at the Royal Anthropological Institute. Their field diaries and other materials are in the possession of Professor Meyer Fortes.

SMITH, G. Elliot (1871-1937). No major body of papers seems to have survived.

SMITH, W. Robertson (1846-1894). The Cambridge University Library has a well catalogued collection, including numerous letters and diaries of Smith's middle eastern excursions.

SPENCER, Baldwin (1860-1929). The Balfour Library at the Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford, has 7 boxes of manuscripts, including numerous letters from Spencer's colleague, F.J. Gillen.

TYLOR, E.B. (1832-1917). The Balfour Library has a large collection, including correspondence with Lorimer Fison and F.W. Howitt, and Tylor's reading notebooks over a fifty year period. The British Museum also has a small body of correspondence, and there are some materials in the hands of the family in Devonshire.

#### RESEARCH MATERIALS IN THE BANCROFT LIBRARY

Timothy Thoresen

The Bancroft Library is a research library owned and administered by the University of California, and specializing in Western Americana. In addition to various rare books, maps, and periodicals, the Library houses the professional and sometimes personal papers of numerous individuals either important in California history or formerly connected with the University. Of specific relevance to the history of anthropology are the professional papers of A.L. Kroeber (1876-1960), Robert H. Lowie (1883-1957), and E.W. Gifford (1887-1959). These papers are organized into two major categories, correspondence and other materials. Correspondence is subdivided into "outgoing" (in chronological order) and "incoming" (filed alphabetically and then chronologically by sender). For each of the collections there is a key that lists (nearly completely) correspondence by sender, plus the contents of the boxes of non-correspondence material. The range of the Kroeber Papers, for example, is from original field notebooks, to handwritten drafts of books, to reprints

of articles sent by various individuals, to such miscellanea as academic hoods and honorary medals. In addition to the individual keys, there is a useful although incomplete cross-referencing guide that lists the incoming correspondence from single individuals but distributed in more than one collection of papers. This guide allows one to quickly locate nearly all the letters in the Library's collections that may have been written by, say, Franz Boas or Edward Sapir.

Along with the Bancroft's own collections, the Library houses the University Archives, which now include the Department of Anthropology Archives--extensive but incomplete correspondence concerning departmental affairs since the department was established in 1901. The material is not arranged consistently, some by year and some by sender, and there is no index or reference key. This material is governed by loan and use policies different from those affecting Bancroft collections, which in practice usually means that it is less restricted as for example regarding photoduplication. The Bancroft Library itself does not participate in Interlibrary Loan, but all Bancroft materials, including special orders for microfilming and copying, remain Bancroft property and must eventually be returned to the Library.

In addition to the individual papers and the departmental archives, there are a variety of other materials available. The Lowie Museum has deposited in the Bancroft its collection of manuscript data and field-notes, mostly dealing with the California Indians and including at least samples of the work of most of the persons affiliated with the department during the first several decades of its existence.

The Library keeps fairly restricted hours, and potential users are advised to write ahead for schedules. Questions about the Archives should be directed to the University Archivist; general Bancroft inquiries should be directed to the Head of Public Services, The Bancroft Library, The University of California, Berkeley, California 94720.

---

#### RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

(As a regular feature we hope to include not only listings of current research by investigator and topic, but also more extended statements by individual researchers.)

#### A BIOGRAPHY OF RUTH FULTON BENEDICT

Judith Modell

In An Anthropologist At Work Margaret Mead published selected private and public writings of her teacher, colleague and friend, Ruth Benedict. The resulting volume suggested to me the need for a fuller biography. Benedict's life has particular relevance today, both for women trying to reconcile their ambitions with prevailing concepts of appropriate female roles and motivations, and for anthropologists taking a close look at the formation of their discipline.

At her death in 1948 Benedict left her papers to Vassar College (which she attended, 1905-1909) and among documents Mead did not publish I have found valuable clues to the development of Benedict's thought and personality. For example, a number of drafts, notes, revisions and experiments in her work on the three feminists Mary Wollstonecraft, Margaret Fuller, and Olive Schreiner show Benedict's early struggles with questions that later informed her anthropological writings. It is in these early pieces that she deals with the significance of upbringing and begins to work toward an understanding of how society molds the behavior of its members.

Mead discussed the doubts and despairs that plagued Benedict, and included letters, journal entries, and poems documenting the theme of a woman's search for satisfaction. Mead, however, accepted limits for her book which did not permit the tracing of intricate connections between Benedict's private writings and her anthropology. Coming from a training in literature gives me a somewhat different point of view, and I intend to make explicit connections Mead left implicit, such as those between the content of Benedict's poetry and her professional anthropological writings. In going beyond Mead I will also consider the effects of a virtually all-female early family environment, and the expectations bred within it, and my analyses of Benedict's later response to social work, teaching, and to her childless marriage will be informed by recent changes in attitudes to the compromises forced upon American women. My interpretation of Benedict's entry into anthropology in 1919 will connect in detail her own personal ambivalences with general social conceptions of male and female realms.

Although I did not know Benedict personally, I am doing extensive interviews with her students and contemporaries in order to test my own insights against the knowledge of those who knew her and the development of anthropology first hand. In general, I will also use a variety of secondary materials not relevant to An Anthropologist At Work, such as materials on women's education in the early twentieth century. Most importantly, however, I hope my interpretation will reap the unconscious and conscious benefits accruing from the current concern of both women and anthropologists for increased self-awareness.

#### RESEARCH NOTES:

Stephen Dow Beckman, Associate Professor of History at Linfield College in McMinnville, Oregon, is completing a book-length biographical study of George Gibbs, nineteenth century ethnologist and linguist, based on his doctoral dissertation (U.C.L.A. 1969).

Ilse Bulhof, Assistant Professor at the University of Texas at Austin, is studying the relationship of history and cultural anthropology in German historicism, with an emphasis on the work of Wilhelm Dilthey, Johan Huizinga, Max Weber and Karl Mannheim.

Regna Darnell, Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, has just completed a book "Readings in the History of Anthropology" for Harper and Row. Its focus is on the relationship of the practitioner to the history of his discipline, including considerable material written by anthropologists and others about the history as well as an effort to define the social context within which anthropological



inquiries have developed.

J. Kirkpatrick Flack, Assistant Professor of History at the University of Maryland is revising his doctoral dissertation (Wayne State University, 1968) into a book-length study entitled "Desideratum in Washington: The Intellectual Community in the Capital City 1860-1900" (Schenkman Publishing Company, 1974). This work will include the early history of the Anthropological Society of Washington and its relationship to the Bureau of American Ethnology.

Donald Fowler, Professor of Anthropology at the Desert Research Institute of the University of Nevada is engaged in several projects in the history of American anthropology, including a book-length study of John Wesley Powell, Edward S. Curtis' photographs of North American Indians, notes on field manuals and ethnographic inquiries in anthropology, ethnographic work of Stephen Powers, and a preliminary bibliography of the history of anthropology.

Charles Franz, Professor of Anthropology, SUNY at Buffalo, is engaged in a long-range study of the organization and institutional history of American anthropology, particularly of the American Anthropological Association and its relationship to other professional associations.

Eric Hamp, Professor of Linguistics at the University of Chicago is studying the development of Balkan linguistics in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. He has recently completed a paper on the Neogrammarians as fieldworkers.

Dwight Heath, Professor of Anthropology at Brown University, is preparing a critical review of studies on interethnic relations in Hispanic America, focusing on laws, archival data, ethnographic and travelers' accounts and theories.

T.M. Parssinen, Assistant Professor of History at Temple University, is working on a book about popular science movements in early Victorian Britain (ca. 1815-1860), which will include chapters on ethnology, phrenology, mesmerism, homeopathy, hydropathy, vegetarianism and social statistics.

Michael T. Ryan is working on a dissertation at New York University investigating the attitudes of European travellers and missionaries towards "savage religion" in the seventeenth century.

William W. Speth, Associate Professor of Geography at the University of Arkansas, is preparing an article on historicism as a disciplinary worldview based on his dissertation (University of Oregon, 1972) entitled "Historicist Anthropogeography," which shows how the historicism of Dilthey was introduced into American anthropology by Boas.

Michael M. Sokal, Assistant Professor of History at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass., is preparing a book-length biography of James McKeen Cattell, a study growing out of his doctoral dissertation on experimental psychology in America, 1865 to 1939 (Case Western Reserve, 1972), which includes a discussion of Cattell's role in establishing anthropology at Columbia University.



Timothy Thoresen, Assistant Professor of American Studies and Anthropology at the University of Texas at Austin, is preparing a book-length intellectual biography of A.L. Kroeber, based on his dissertation in American Civilization at the University of Iowa.

In our next number, we would like to print as full a list as possible of Doctoral Dissertations in Progress, and would appreciate receiving information from authors or supervisors, including specifically: author's full name, department, institution, supervisor, and tentative title.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICA ARCANA

(Without duplicating information elsewhere readily available, we hope to provide bibliographic leads to items that might otherwise escape your attention: recent doctoral dissertations, articles in out-of-the-way places, or perhaps short bibliographies of specific topics. As a start, we offer the following:)

##### RECENT DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS:

- Bieder, Robert (University of Minnesota, 1972),  
    "The American Indian and the Development of Anthropological  
    Thought in the United States, 1780-1851."  
Darnell, Regna (University of Pennsylvania, 1969),  
    "The Development of American Anthropology 1879-1920: From  
    the Bureau of American Ethnology to Franz Boas."  
Tax, Thomas (University of Chicago, 1973),  
    "The Development of American Archaeology 1800-1879."

(See also those referred to elsewhere in this issue.)

##### WAYWARD ARTICLES:

International Social Science Journal, 25 (1973) contains autobiographical articles by a number of social scientists, including two anthropologists: A.P. Elkin (pp. 13-27) and M.N. Srinivas (pp. 129-148).

Pandey, T.N. "Anthropologists at Zuni," Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, 116 (1972):321-337 (From Cushing to Bunzel in the memories of informants alive today.)

SHORT BIOGRAPHY: Autobiographical pieces by Sir. E.E. Evans-Pritchard (1920-1973).

"Social Anthropology at Oxford," Man 5 (1970):704

"Sources, with particular Reference to the Southern Sudan," Cahiers d'etudes Africaines 11 (1971):129-179 (a critique of E-P's teacher, C.G. Seligman.)

"Genesis of a Social Anthropologist: An Autobiographical Note," The New Diffusionist 3 (Jan., 1973):17-23.

"Fragment of an Autobiography," New Blackfriars (Jan. 1973):35-38.

"Some Reminiscences and Reflections on Fieldwork," Journal of the Anthropological Society of Oxford 4(1973):1-12.

"Operations on the Akobo and Gila Rivers, 1940-41," Army Quarterly and Defense Journal (forthcoming).

"Some Reminiscences on Fieldwork in the '20s," Anthropological Quarterly (forthcoming).

---

CLIO'S FANCY -- DOCUMENTS TO PIQUE THE HISTORICAL IMAGINATION

DID THE ARCH-EVOLUTIONIST MAKE A DEATHBED RECANTATION?

The following unsigned item presumably by Frederick Ward Putnam, Curator of the Peabody Museum and Professor of American Archaeology and Ethnology from 1886 to 1909, was found in the Putnam Papers, and is reproduced here in its entirety with the permission of Miss Adelaide Putnam and the Harvard University Archives. The spacing of the original typescript would suggest that the last two paragraphs were a later addition.

At twelve o'clock, March 6, 1895, Dr. Fewkes came into the Laboratory of the Peabody Museum. He first had a little conversation with Mr. Willoughby about a specimen upon which Mr. Willoughby was working.

He then went to Dr. Dorsey's table, where Dr. Dorsey was preparing for a lecture, and took up Mr. Morgan's work on Ancient Society. About six feet from Dr. Dorsey's table, Mr. Knoblauch, a student in Archaeology I, was engaged in his regular hour of laboratory work. Dr. Fewkes took up Morgan's work on Ancient Society and opened a discussion with Dr. Dorsey upon Mr. Morgan's theories. Dr. Dorsey made the statement that Morgan himself after he had written the book changed and modified his views very much and said that if he had had it to do over again he would not have written the book, or would have written it very differently. Dr. Fewkes asked his reason for so thinking, and Dr. Dorsey told him that Mr. Morgan had told Professor Putnam so; and that Professor Putnam thought as he did, that Morgan was too hasty in his conclusions.

Dr. Fewkes then said that he (meaning Professor Putnam) had a reason for saying this. Dr. Fewkes then walked around the other side of the table where he was certainly as near Knoblauch as Dr. Dorsey, and perhaps nearer, and made the

statement that Morgan was too deep for Professor Putnam, and that Professor Putnam could not understand him. This remark the student, Mr. Knoblauch, must certainly have heard.

Dr. Dorsey feeling that this was an outrage, came into my office, immediately on the departure of Dr. Fewkes, and told me about it, and I had the above taken down from Dr. Dorsey's dictation.

---

In relation to Mr. Morgan: He and I were the best of friends and for several years after 1874 he was in the habit of making me a yearly visit and staying at my house for a week or more at a time and I also visited him several times in Rochester. At these visits we always discussed anthropological matters and his views and theories were often the special subject of our discussions. During one of these visits as I distinctly remembered he stated that he was living a generation too early and got founded in his beliefs before he had the facts now on hand, but that it was too late to renew his work and do it all over with the knowledge of late discoveries and that I must take the matter up and show where he had made mistakes and also what of his would stand. (He died in Dec. 1881.)

Once when talking upon the subject with Dr. Dorsey I told him not to follow Morgan too closely as Morgan had himself felt that some of his views should be greatly modified.

---

#### QUERIES

I am currently engaged in a project related to the American Ethnological Society between the years 1840 and 1851. If anyone can shed information on the whereabouts of the papers for this Society during this time, I would appreciate it. Robert E. Bieder, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton, Chicago, Illinois 60610.

---

#### NEWS AND NOTES

##### HISTORY OF SCIENCE SOCIETY

The Society's meetings in San Francisco this December will include a panel on "Form and Function: Women as the Object of Scientific Study," in which Elizabeth Fee (SUNY, Binghamton) will present a paper on "Mothers and Matriarchies in 19th Century Anthropology."

## HISTORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY AT THE IXTH ICAES

A brief session on the history of anthropology met September 6 in Chicago as part of the week-long IXth International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences. Organized by Timothy Thoresen (Texas), the session included fourteen papers on aspects of anthropology in the United States, Western and Central Europe, and India, with Ray Fogelson (Chicago) and Jacob Gruber (Temple) serving as discussants. The participants and their paper topics were Vitomir Belaj on the Czech ethnologist Antun Radic, Robert E. Bieder on Albert Gallatin, Emilie de Brigard on the history of ethnographic film, Stephen P. Dunn on the position of the primitive-communal social order in the Soviet-Marxist theory of history, Don D. Fowler on Inquiries in anthropology, Judith Modell on Ruth Benedict, Janos Nemeskeri on physical anthropology in Hungary, D.R. Pratap on applied anthropology in India, Lothar Schott on Rudolf Virchow, Michael Sozan on the Magyarization of Hungarian ethnography, George Stocking on Lord Kames, Thomas Tax on E. George Squier, Timothy Thoresen on A.L. Kroeber, and L.P. Vidarthi on social anthropology in India. Most of the papers will appear in a volume of Essays in the History of World Anthropology, to be published by Mouton late in 1974.

---

### TO NONSUBSCRIBERS

This issue is being sent to some who did not request it. If you did not request the newsletter and would like to continue to receive it, please drop us a card letting us know and indicating your correct address.

---